

# Georgetown Herald.

VOLUME XI.—NUMBER 17.

SCOTT COUNTY, KENTUCKY, JUNE 21, 1855.

WHOLE NUMBER 537

## THE COUNTY PAPER.

Issued Every Thursday Morning

Edited and Published by

H. R. FRENCH

To whom all communications must be addressed, postage pre-paid.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE SCOTT COUNTY HERALD

will be forwarded by mail or otherwise to any point (free of postage in the county) required, at the following low rates:

If paid strictly in advance, - \$1.00

If not paid in advance, - 2.00

At the end of the year, - 2.50

Liberal deductions to Club subscribers.

No subscription will be discontinued until arrears are paid.

Terms of Advertising in the County Paper.

FOURTEEN LINES OR LESS.

One week, - \$1.00

Two weeks, - 1.50

Three weeks, - 2.00

One month, - 2.50

Two months, - 4.00

Three months, - 5.00

Six months, - 7.00

Twelve months, - 12.00

Each additional square (less than half a column) charged in same proportion.

For Half Column.

One month, - \$9.00

Three months, - 25.00

Six months, - 40.00

Twelve months, - 75.00

For Whole Column.

One month, - \$12.00

Three months, - 35.00

Six months, - 60.00

Twelve months, - 100.00

The above rates are for standing advertisements, (without change) for advertisements by the year, with the privilege of changes, an additional price will be charged, depending upon the number of changes desired. A very liberal deduction will be made to yearly advertisers who wish to occupy several squares regularly.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 6 lines will be inserted for \$1 per month, or \$10 per year.

Annual advertisers are allowed 1 square, changeable at pleasure, for \$15 two squares, for \$25 three squares (paper included) for \$35.

No credit on advertising, except to yearly customers, who are expected to pay quarterly.

Advertisements not marked by the advertiser with the desired number of insertions will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Yearly or half-yearly advertisers are allowed the privilege of quarterly changes, without additional charge.

Patent Medicines charged the same as other advertisements.

The privilege of Yearly Advertisers is strictly limited to their own immediate and regularly business, and the business of an Advertising Firm is not considered as including that of its individual members.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specified number of insertions will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

Calls on persons to become candidates charged as other advertisements. Announcing candidates for State or County officers, advertising rates, to be paid in advance.

No advertisements can hereafter be inserted gratuitously, except brief announcements of deaths, marriages, and preaching appointments.

No advertisement to be considered by the year unless specified by contract between the parties.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charges be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

All wanted and displayed advertisements, and those with extra larger than five lines in width, to be charged extra.

All advertisements of public meetings, speaking, fairs, fraternalities, &c., and all notices of private enterprises or to promote private interests, must be paid for. Where the object is manifestly for the public good, or for benevolent purposes, the printers will pay half the advertising.

Attorneys and trustees of respect charged for at the rate of 50 cents for twelve lines, and must be paid when rendered in.

Regular advertisers and all others sending communications or requiring notices designed to call attention to fairs, soirees, concerts, or public entertainments, where charges are made for admittance, all notices of private associations, every notice designed to call attention to private enterprises, calculated or intended to promote individual interests can only be inserted with the understanding that the same is to be paid for. If inserted in the editorial column (which can only be at the discretion of the editor) the same will be charged at the rate of not less than 20 cents per line.

Payment for advertisements due when they are left for insertion, and PAY IN ADVANCE is required unless specially agreed to be credited.

DR. A. B. DUKE

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Georgetown and vicinity.

He has removed his office to Main street between the Livery Stable and Georgetown Hotel, with Dr. Keene, where he can be found at any time; at night he can be found at the Georgetown Hotel.

March 1, 1855-1-1f.

NOTICE

THE death of Mr. E. C. Rankins, one of the firm of H. Rankins & Co., makes it necessary to close the business of the concern immediately; the subscribers therefore call on all persons having unsettled notes and accounts of 1854 and 1855, without settled notes and accounts, as we cannot give any further indulgence. All claims unsettled to, will be found in suit. We sincerely hope to be saved from unpleasant duty.

H. RANKINS & CO.

March 1, 1855-1-1f.

L. B. OFFUTT

SCOTT COUNTY, KY.

OFFERS his services as Auctioneer, to the citizens of this and the adjoining counties, at reasonable rates of compensation. His post office is Lexington, Harrison county, Ky.

March 1, 1855-1-1f.

DR. J. G. HAMILL

OFFICE—On Main Street, over the store of Mr. Samuel Godey.

May 21, 1855-1-1f.

Wm. Mc DONALD is our ad

vertising Agent for the city of New

York, and is authorized to contract

for advertisements according to rates

of S. H. PARVIN is our Adver

tising Agent for the city of Cincinnati

and is authorized to contract

for advertisements according to rates

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and is authorized to contract

## GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.

KENTUCKY.

THIS Institution occupies a high rank among

Western Colleges. Its Library, Cabinet, Mu-

seum, and apparatus are unsurpassed. Its literary

course is the same as that of Yale College, while

its scientific course embraces all the best portions

of the course at West Point.

For young men designed for practical business

there is a course of three years in which a thorough

knowledge is imparted in agricultural Chemistry,

Physiology, Zoology, Practical Engineering, Prin-

ciples of Commerce, and Book Keeping. In this

practical feature the College is believed to be

unparalleled. Its high aim is to furnish America

scholars, and American business men. The rapidly

increasing number of Students in attendance is

proof of its high rank and efficiency.

This seat of learning is no mere experiment,

whose permanence is doubtful, and whose diploma

is therefore of uncertain value. It is in a position

to exercise and maintain a wholesome discipline

without the fear of extinguishment and to repair

of its students every thing scholarly and manly

in the department. It has boarding arrangements

adapted to all classes of students; and so adjusted

as to avoid the dangers inseparable from the prac-

tice of crowding 150 or 200 young men into one

building. Students for the ministry can board for

\$40 per College year.—Others of known good

moral habits, for about \$35 or \$40; while those

who may prefer boarding in private families can

do so for from \$20 to \$30. No student is allowed

to board in any family but such as the Faculty shall

approve; and a strict but kind supervision is exer-

cised by the faculty over every student wherever

he may board. The scholastic year is divided into

two sessions. The first commences on the third

Monday in September; the second, on the first

Monday in February.

COMMENCEMENT DAY

Occurs on the last Thursday in June. Tuition

\$20 per session.

The annual catalogue may be had by application

to the President, Rev. D. E. Campbell, L. L. D.

S. F. GANO,

Sec'y of the Board of Trustees.

March 1, 1855-1-1f.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT

OF

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.

WILL OPEN ON THE

3D MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT.

N. B. WALLER, A. M., Principal.

THE services of Mr. WALLER have been perma-

nently secured. He brings with him a rep-

utation as an accomplished and successful instructor

of youth, warranting the belief that no institution

can surpass this in all that is necessary to prepare

young men for College instruction, or to lay the

foundation for a substantial and well ordered edu-

cation.

TERMS per session of 5 months—in advance

Tuition in Primary Department, . . . \$10.00

Higher Branches, . . . 15.00

Additional charges for fuel, &c., . . . 1.00

Payment made to the Principal or the Treas-ur-

er of the College.

F. C. McALLA,

March 1, 1855-1-1f.

GEORGETOWN

FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The 5th session commences Jan

ary 22, 1855.

DRAWING,

PAINTING,

EMBROIDERY,

FRENCH,

VOCAL MUSIC

MUSICO PIANO, &c.

together with all the usual branches of a

THOROUGH ENGLISH COURSE.

TERMS per session of 20 weeks in

ADVANCE.

THIS institution is provided with competent

teachers in the several departments of

Drawing and Painting (oil and water colors) Em-

## TEXAS

REAL ESTATE BROKERAGE

Collecting & Land Agency.

RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO., ATTORNEYS-AT-

LAW, AUSTIN CITY, TEXAS, AND SAYS OF THE

INTERESTS OF NON-RESIDENTS. REGISTERED

for sale in all parts of the state, full exhibits of title

and accurate descriptions; also registers of town and

city lots. Lands located bought and sold. CLAIMS

against the STATE OF TEXAS collected and ad-

justed, and remittances made by exchange on New

Orleans or any of the northern cities, if desired.

A thorough and intimate knowledge of the country

and the land system insure superior locations and

the best titles. Strangers looking at Texas may al-

ways have some leading items and useful hints at

the office of this agency.

Registers open for examination.

Office on Congress Avenue.

D. C. FREEMAN, JR., N. C. RAYMOND, G. R. FREE-

MAN.

March 1, 1855-1-1f.

REVOLUTION IN TEXAS.

IT will be remembered, that, in the beginning

of her revolution, in 1836, Texas offered large

bounties in land to volunteers to serve in her armies.

We can now offer, to the survivors, and heirs of

those who thus served, the recovery of all the lands

promised by the Government of Texas land claims

regardless of date or character, whether SPANISH,

MEXICAN, or AMERICAN BOUNTY, SCOTT, or HEAD-

RIGHT. Having complete access to the Master rolls,

Maps, Records, and other documents in the Public

Offices at Austin city, we enjoy superior advantages

for investigations of all kinds in regard to claims.

We will give particular attention to the RECOVERY

of lands legally sold, for taxes or otherwise, and

to estates which have suffered from inadvertence or

mismanagement of agents or administrators.

To persons having LAND CERTIFICATES FOR LOCA-

TION, we can offer particular inducements. Our

thorough and intimate knowledge of the vacant

lands and surveys in our office for sale, enables us to

inspect, insure the most favorable locations, and

perfect titles.

LONG EXPERIENCE, and close attention to the LAND

SYSTEM and an accurate knowledge of the different

classes of titles, together with the large amount of

land registered in our office for sale, enables us to

fulfill prompt and reliable information, and assistance

to persons desiring good homes, and to afford

superior advantages to those wishing to make SAFE

AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.

We are offering for SALE LANDS in every part

of the state—improved and unimproved, of every va-

riety, and in tracts to suit purchasers; also town and

city lots—in short every kind of real estate on the

most favorable terms.

To persons having land in Texas for sale, we

would say, that we keep books, in which are regis-

tered descriptions (furnished by the owners, or ob-

tained by personal inspection) and full exhibits of

title &c., of all tracts to be sold, thus furnishing a

clear and effective mode of advertisement. If de-

sired, we will examine land in any part of the state,

ascertain its value, and report faithfully. Register-

ing for one dollar.

We invite the attention of MERCHANTS, HOUSES,

and individuals to our office as furnishing a speedy

and effective mode of collecting.

By activity, energy, and fidelity to the interests

of our employers we hope to merit the confidence of

the business public.

Office on Congress Avenue.

RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,

March 1, 1855-1-1f.

GENERAL

STAGE OFFICE.

GEORGETOWN HOTEL.

THE Cincinnati and Lexington stage leaves Lex-

ington for Cincinnati Monday, Wednesday and

Friday mornings, at 5 o'clock; arriving at Geor-

getown at 7, and returning the alternate days. Fare

\$200.

The Georgetown and Frankfort stage leaves Geor-

getown every morning (save Sunday) at 4, re-

turning same day. Fare \$100.

The Georgetown and Lexington stage leaves Geor-

getown every morning (save Sunday) at 4, re-

turning same day. Fare \$100.

The Georgetown and Lexington stage leaves Geor-

getown every morning (save Sunday) at 4, re-

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turning same day. Fare \$100.

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getown every morning (save Sunday) at 4, re-

turning same day. Fare \$100.

The Georgetown and Lexington stage leaves Geor-

getown every morning (save Sunday) at 4,



could do to keep from crying outright.

But I haven't told you the cream of the story yet. A night when he came home to supper, he threw a little bundle into my lap. Wondering greatly what it could be, I opened it, and there was the scarlet scarf, the very one I set my heart on at Stuart's yesterday.

"Oh! Henry," I said, looking up and trying to thank him, my lips trembled, and then the tears dashed over my eyes, and he drew my head to his heart, and smoothed down my curls, and murmured the old loving words in my ear, while I cried there a long time; but, oh! my tears were such sweet ones.

He is a strange man, my husband, but he is a noble one, too; and his heart is in its right place after all, only it is a little hard to find sometimes; and it seems to me my heart never saw it so deeply as it does to-night—God bless him.

### Important Disclosures—Extracts from the Speech of Mr. Littlejohn.

The following extracts are taken from a speech made by Mr. Littlejohn, in the New York House of Representatives, on the 5th of February last. Mr. Littlejohn was the Speaker of the House, chosen by the votes of his fellow members, to that responsible position; which fact is sufficient evidence of his high standing and character. On the occasion of making the speech from which we take the following extracts, Mr. Littlejohn was addressing the House upon the subject of the new order of know nothings. A Speaker *pro tem.* was, of course, occupying the chair in his stead. Mr. Littlejohn said:—*See Statesman.*

No such organization as this Grand Council with its illegal oaths and infamous schemes, can long exist in this State. No member who has joined it from a misapprehension of its character can be bound by the oaths which seek thus to bind men's consciences, oaths which of themselves must be heinous sins. No, sir, the sin consists in taking, and not breaking such an oath—in intentionally and willfully taking such an oath, and not in breaking it. It would be a sin against my oath to support the constitution. It could be nothing less. Whatever may now be thought of this matter, the time will come when the universal opinion will be, as my opinion is now, that the crime consists in taking, not in breaking, these legal obligations. It is an oath like to that to commit murder. It is a murder of a man's rights. Will the just being call any man to account for breaking a wicked oath? It is no crime to break a wicked oath, neither is there a perjury in his so doing!

Mr. Speaker, I have read within the last fifteen hours—and I state it upon the honor of a man, in oath recorded in a pamphlet of this order, of the 3d degree—a degree perhaps not yet reached by many of the 130,000 members of the order—which requires a member to divulge nothing, even though arraigned before a legal tribunal.

Mr. Lamport: I pronounce it an infamous falsehood.

The Speaker: I may be mistaken, but only in this: that the requirement is in the ritual and not in the oath; but by the oath members are bound to obey the ritual.

Mr. Lamport: you are mistaken.

The Speaker: Sir, I am not mistaken. If not in the oath itself, it is in the ritual, by which a member is bound. I aver that the member of the 3d degree is bound not to reveal any fact connected with the order, under any circumstances, even before a legal tribunal. I am not mistaken in this. Sir, this infamous scheme reaches to the fireside, to the ballot box, to the jury box, and to the judge on the bench. The man on trial knows not the secret influences which may be brought to interfere with his rights. An organization like this is fearful—it must sooner or later, if not crushed, overthrow the Republic. For, sir, this organization is not limited to a single State. It has a national existence, and a national convention was recently convened in Cincinnati. If the president of that council possess powers equal to those conferred upon the president of this State convention, what may not be his ambition and what the consequences? If the oaths mean what the gentleman upon this floor would have—if to break those oaths is recognized by the members as a moral perjury, then, I say, clothes me with the power, give me the genius and ambition of a Napoleon, and I could, if I would, be your emperor.

Mr. Speaker, I warn gentlemen to pause and reflect before they proceed too far. Before concluding, the House took a recess, until 4 o'clock, P. M.

The Speaker resumed: About the time the House took a recess Mr. Speaker, I made a statement in regard to the oath, or the obligation, in the ritual assumed by members of the 3d degree of this order. I positively asserted that the obligation interfered with the duty of the man who assumed it, before the judicial tribunals of the country. The statement was rudely denied by the gentleman from Ontario. Sir, I am not in the habit of making false or hasty statements; and in order to prove that I have not done so in this case, I have obtained the official document, which will sustain me in all that I have said. I will read. The "Instructor" says:

"Instructor.—Mr. BROTHERS: The order which has now received you as members, may, with all propriety, be considered a secret organization. It is so secret, in fact that if you were placed before a legal tribunal, and there were to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, you could not for your lives reveal the name of that band of brothers among whom your name now stands enrolled; and farther than that, when you retire from it, you will retire to your family,

and friend as is ignorant as when you came, so far as the name of this order is concerned."

Now, sir, this bears me out in my statement that the members of this organization—get the masses, for they know nothing of this—assume to deny, even in a court of justice, all knowledge of any fact connected with the existence of this order. That this obligation is imposed, there can be no doubt. That the masses are ignorant of it, I can well believe. If any proof were needed of this, it could be found in the fact that even the gentleman from Ontario (who is considered one of the most prominent as he is one of the most intelligent of the order,) was ignorant of such an obligation as this. Having this document, I will not be content with simply calling the attention of the House to the paragraph which I have read. Before I go on however, I desire to remind the gentlemen that this order is different in character from any other secret organization known among us. Of all other orders, something is known of their objects, if not of their peculiar ritual. They are benevolent in their character, and do not seek to interfere with men's rights, and consciences. This order, in its objects as well as its ritual, is a secret. Its very existence is a secret—its name or locality is unknown; and instead of being frankly invited to become attached to it, men are beguiled into its meshes under the plea of being taken to a lecture. This is a lie in its inception. The only intimation you have of it before entering its doors, is a falsehood. Then you are falsely assured that in the obligation you are about to take there is nothing which will interfere with your duty to yourself, your family, your country or your God.—That's the first step. You are then lead on, step by step, without the slightest knowledge of the future—oath by oath; sacrifice after sacrifice; amid darkness like midnight, and the end you know not. Yet you move onward, until you are drawn in and enveloped by the meshes of this infernal engine. This is the difference between this, and ordinary association.

Here Mr. Littlejohn read an extract from one of the know-nothing obligations, a part of which is as follows:

"I also promise and swear that I will do obedience pay to the constitution, laws and edicts of the Honorable Grand Council of the state of New York, and to the laws which govern—Council, No. —, so far as they may come to my knowledge."

"I also promise and swear, that whenever I may vote at any election, that vote shall in all cases, be given for native American citizens only; and that I will ever seek the political advancement of those men who are good and true members of this order."

We have, in what is now passing before us, the purposes of the oath. What will constitute its future great work, depends on the will of the Grand Council. Who knows but its purposes may be the repealing of the institutions of the country? I have learned since the house took a recess, and from a member of the order, that Barker is not only Grand President of the Grand Council of the State of New York, but of the National Council also. I repeat in substance what I said in the morning session. Had he the genius, intellect, and ambition of a Caesar and Alexander, or a Napoleon, with 13,000—or, in the Union many times that number of men—bound by oath upon oath (prepared by him and his conspirators) to obey his injunctions and commands, what might he not accomplish? Within two years he might reign as emperor—dictator. It is, sir, fearful to contemplate the wonderful and startling enginery enclosed within this organization. No American can contemplate it calmly and prayerfully without fearful forebodings. Here let us warn American citizens to beware of secret political associations, under whatever plausible guise or name. I read on:

### OBLIGATION.

"I, —, voluntarily and freely, do solemnly promise and swear before Almighty God, and these witnesses around me assembled, that I will not under any circumstances whatever, divulge or make known to any person, or persons, either directly or indirectly, or to any human being, other than those whom I shall know to be good and true members of this Order, the name, secrets, mysteries or objects of the same, or cause or allow the same to be done by others, if within my power to prevent the same.—Being myself under no less a penalty than being excommunicated from the Order, and having my name posted and circulated throughout the different councils of the Order as a traitor and perjurer to my God, and country, and as being unworthy to be entrusted, entrusted, commended or supported in any business transaction whatever, and as a person totally unworthy the confidence of all good men, and one at whom the finger of scorn shall ever be pointed. All of which foregoing I voluntarily and freely subscribe to, so help me God!"

What blasphemy and damning immorality is here. A perjurer and traitor to his country and to God! There is no escape for the victim who holds to the binding force of such wicked, illegal and infamous obligations. And, sir, after what I have read, am I not warranted in saying all I have said? I would not, sir, dare to trust a case to a jury, in which I was a party, without challenging that jury. It is my duty to challenge for cause, and to bring before the jury, if he is what I have challenged him for being, is sworn not to tell the truth! What, in such a state of facts is to be done?

Now, sir, a word or two about the binding obligations of this order. Here is a juror, sworn on the oath to do his duty faithfully and honestly. On the other, he is sworn not to divulge, before any legal tribunal the secrets or any fact connected with the order. My counsel inquires: "Are you a member of the know-nothing order?" What answer, if a member, can he give? If he refuses to answer he violates his oath; if he does answer, and answers faithfully, he violates his oath also. He is thus bound between two oaths, one to his country and one to his council. What would he answer? "No, I know nothing!" Now, sir, in view of what I have stated, suppose a man had taken the first, second and third degrees of this order, and had become convinced of its iniquity; and suppose he could come out openly before the world, and dissolve all connection with it, so that he could no longer remain a member of it; yet, were, expose its iniquities, from his personal knowledge, could he be considered a perjurer, charged with a dishonorable violation of his oath? I take not, sir, No man, who desires to live as a free man, should ever be considered a perjurer, until he has been convicted of a crime in a court of law. The breaking of such an oath would meet with the approval of good men and of the Almighty.

### Correspondence of the Statesman.

GEORGETOWN, KY., June 11.

B. B. TAYLOR, Esq.  
Dear Sir.—The candidate for Congress addressed the citizens of this place on Saturday night last, and I wish to give your readers an idea of the proceedings of the meeting and the effect produced.

They had spoken previously in the afternoon at Goldis', twelve miles from Georgetown, on the Cincinnati turnpike, having addressed a large crowd. Additional interest was excited in this debate by the assertion made by Marshall, that one of the most prominent members of the democratic party was a know-nothing. You will remember that in the last number of the Georgetown Herald, appeared a letter of George W. Johnson in reference to the intolerance of some of the northern States, and embodying a proposition of no-intercourse with such States. The article was used by Marshall at Goldis', to show that the remedy for the evils stated by Mr. Johnson could be used by the know-nothing party, and asserted that Mr. Johnson was a know-nothing at heart, if not avowedly. As he proceeded in his speech, he openly declared that Mr. Johnson was with them, in what he styled the good cause. Of course, such an announcement created a great excitement, and the friends of Mr. Johnson were very indignant that Marshall should so misrepresent him in his absence.

Appointments having been made for speeches in Georgetown the same night, the friends of Mr. Johnson communicated the circumstances which had occurred in the afternoon, and he was present at the meeting. The discussion was opened by Mr. Harrison, the audience being large and respectable. In his calm straightforward style, Mr. Harrison proceeded to examine the questions which form the great basis of difference between the democratic and know-nothing parties. He examined analytically and logically the creed of the secret party as acknowledged by the order, and by the main force of argument alone, showed conclusively the injustice, the unconstitutionality, and the inexpediency of the whole movement.—He was especially impressive on the subject of secrecy, and religious, and political proscription. He showed the total absorption and union of the know-nothing and abolition party at the north, presenting the deplorable spectacle of 116 abolition know-nothing congressmen elected, while only 23 democratic union representatives are returned. That further, 9 Governors had been elected since the party came into their alleged power, and that of the number all were vile abolitionists, except perhaps the Governor of Delaware, and that all were know-nothings; five of the number being nominated by know-nothing conventions. The speech of Mr. Harrison produced great effect upon the meeting. Without descending from his high station as a gentleman, without abuse, without the political blackguardism and clap trap of his opponent, he appealed wholly to the reason, the moral sense, the patriotism of his hearers, and no one could look upon the audience in its calm earnest attention without being convinced of the effect produced. He carried conviction to the hearts, of all of the truth of argument, and the honesty of his purpose.

The reply of Mr. Marshall was, in manner and substance, as diametrically opposite as falsehood from truth, as folly from reason. He met scarcely an argument held out to him, and in no way touched upon or dared reply to the charges made by Mr. Harrison as to the abolition tendencies of the party north. His whole speech was made up of vulgar sarcasm aimed at Mr. Harrison, and of the claptrap oratory of the party in regard to "Americans ruling America," while his bitter mention of Mr. Trabee showed plainly that the feelings between these gentlemen are not of unanimity. He attacked Mr. T.'s position on the native American question—said that he (Marshall) was exactly where he stood in 1847, and that if Trabee was a candidate now, he would vote against him.—What does Mr. T. and the K. N.'s say to this?

The effect of Dr. Marshall's speech was on the whole greatly beneficial to the interests of Mr. Harrison. Many had gone to hear what the representative of the party would say, with a view to join if they liked his speech. I have heard several say they would vote against him. In fact the intelligence of the audience was insulted by his silence on the abolition charge against this know-nothing, and his very silence convinced them that he could say nothing in their defence. I should have said that Dr. Marshall repeated his remarks upon Mr. Johnson's article. He read that portion of the article in which it was argued that a retaliatory statute should be enacted, in order that the friends of the south and of the Union at the north, might have common ground with the southerners on which to stand. Dr. Marshall asserted that the common ground here referred to, could be and was established by the know-nothings, and repeated the assertion that Mr. Johnson was a know-nothing in heart if not in principle. Nothing short of the presence of the gentleman prevented his again declaring that he was co-operating with them.

When Mr. Marshall concluded, George W. Johnson took the stand, and although it was late the whole audience remained in fixed attention for half an hour; and repeatedly responded with deafening and unanimous applause. Such a speech has rarely been delivered in Georgetown. The denial given to Mr. Marshall's assertion, and the emphatic endorsement of Mr. Harrison, was as vehement and positive as his denunciation of know-nothingism. Mr. Marshall was compelled by his sense of justice to declare on the spot

that he had done injustice to the gentleman, and with an earnest declaration that he would further use the article or misrepresent Mr. Johnson's position, the meeting dissolved within a short time of 12 o'clock.

Yours truly, DEMOCRAT.

### ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

New York, June 13.

The mail steamship Atlantic arrived at this port this morning, with dates from Europe to the second instant. The news is by far the most important since the announcement of the battle of Alma.

The allies had captured Korsch, in the sea of Azoff, after a prolonged resistance. They had also carried the Russian camp at Tchernya, and gained several successes before Sevastopol.

The news comprises accounts of three several successes of the allied armies; firstly, of the French troops who were completely victorious in a sanguinary conflict, lasting through the whole nights of the 22d and 23d of May. During this battle the French took an important position of defence, or place d'armes before Sevastopol, which they still retain. Not fewer than 8,000 men were killed or wounded, mostly in hand to hand encounters with the bayonet.

The second success of the allies was in a brilliant and rapid advance on Tchernya, in which they succeeded in seizing and retaining the Russian lines without sustaining much loss. The Russians abandoned their camp and retreated to the hills.

The third success was that of the secret expedition of the allies directed to the sea of Azoff. The expedition obtained possession of the fortress of Kertsch, and now command the sea, in which there are fourteen of the allied steamers. The Russians, on the approach of the enemy, blew up their forts and set fire to four steamers, thirty transports, and half a million of sacks of breadstuffs, to prevent them from falling into the hands of the allies.

France and England had decisively declined any further conference at Vienna. The French have established a camp at Tchorgouth.

It is now certain that Belgium will furnish 20,000 men to aid the allies.

Some hopes of peace are said to prevail in consequence of the recent reverses of the Russians.

By the last arrival we had a brief announcement that the French had driven the Russians from a strong position of defence in a place d'armes before Sevastopol. The engagement occurred during the nights of the 22d and 23d. It was a sanguinary affair. The place was defended by nearly the entire garrison. The total loss on both sides in killed and wounded is set down at 8,000 men. Dispatches from Gen. Pelissier say that the Russian loss was enormous, and that of his own troops considerable, although far less severe. The French retain the position they gained.

Gortschakoff's account of the affair is as follows: Yesterday evening 17 battalions of the enemy, with reserves, attacked our advanced position in front of the French lines. The counter approach commenced the day before in front of the bastions 5 and 6. The combat, which was sanguinary, lasted during the whole night. Our 12 battalions lost nearly 2,500 men in driving back the enemy. Gen. Plissier telegraphs as follows on the 25th:

"10 P. M.—To-day we have occupied Tchernya. Enemy not in force, and offered us little resistance; retreating rapidly to the hills."

"We have definitely established ourselves in the works carried on the nights of the 22d and 23d.—An armistice has been agreed upon for the purpose of burying the dead. This has enabled us to estimate the enemy's loss, which must have been 5 to 6,000 killed and wounded."

"26th.—The enemy have not made any demonstration either in front or against the lines of Tchernya. The works on the fortification of Kameish are progressing. The sanitary condition of the army is good."

It is rumored in Paris that Gen. Pelissier had attacked and routed Liprandi's force.

Gen. Canrobert was reported wounded, and another General killed; but this was regarded doubtful. Raglan telegraphs as follows on the 27th:

"We are masters of the sea of Azof without casualty. The troops landed at Kertsch on her Majesty's birthday, the 24th. The enemy fled, blowing up the fortifications on both sides of the straits, destroying their steamer; some vessels and 50 guns fell into the hand of the allies."

Raglan further telegraphs that Gen. Sir John Brown reached Ganikale, having the previous day destroyed the foundry near Kertsch, where shot, shells, and many balls were manufactured.

A dispatch from Raglan on the 30th, says letters from Admiral Lyons, of the 29th, announced the destruction by the enemy of four Russian war steamers, and large depot of corn.

The allied troops succeeded in blowing up the magazine at Arabat, destroying about 100 merchant vessels.

Only one Russian steamer remained in Azof.

The occupation of Galatz, and the attack of Ismael and Reni are confidently spoken of. The garrison at Sevastopol drew most of their supplies from Kertsch. The capture, therefore, must exercise a speedy influence on the siege.

The Russian minister of foreign affairs issued a circular respecting the blockade of the Finland ports, which says England has departed from the principle that the flag covers the cargo.

The expected redemption of the Vienna conference has not taken place.

It is doubtfully reported that the new Austrian propositions were peremptorily negatived by England and France. Austrian negotiation is more active than ever.

Menshikoff returned to St. Petersburg, and was well received by the Emperor. Seven hundred and forty-six Russian prisoners are in the hands of the English while the Russians have but 103 privates, and ten officers belonging to the British. No returns of the French.

THE VERY LATEST.—When the steamer Driver entered the Baltic to serve the blockade, she found the American vessel Samuel Appleton, of Boston, in one of the ports, and served her with a notice to clear out within six days. The Driver afterwards went out cruising. She fell in with the Appleton, and an officer was sent on board to examine her papers, and found them in perfect order, whereupon the officer demanded to see the bills of lading. The captain of the Appleton objected to this, and began to make difficulties. The officer of the Driver insisted on his demand. The Appleton had just turned out in a port in the Baltic, 50,000 rifles, 10,000 revolvers, besides 800 bales of cotton, as an ostensible part of her cargo.

The ship was carefully overhauled, but nothing contraband was found. A private dispatch from Varna states that the allies are in possession of Tchernyna on the right bank of the river. Two Russian batteries and several battalions had been detached from the north of Sevastopol, and were advancing to support the returning forces.

There was a report that the Grand Duke Constantine had resigned his position as the Grand Admiral of the Russian Navy.

It is stated that the peace party are in the ascendancy at St. Petersburg.

LITTLE EAGLE, SCOTT CO. KY.  
June 16th 1855.

DEAR HERALD,

Some weeks have elapsed, since last I had the pleasure of trespassing upon your columns. I am sure that I should have infringed upon you ere this, had anything happened worthy of publication. The time has arrived, when I think I can entertain you and friends, with something new and cheering from this section.

As you well know, this day was published as the time for Mr. George W. Johnson to speak; and also, the period set apart for the celebration of Mr. Simon Griffie's election as Magistrate, over the Know Nothings.

I wish to give you a few of my notions of the occasion, so that you may not be misinformed.

Early this morning the citizens of this vicinity were aroused from their slumber, by the tremendous boom of the Cannon, which shook every hill top, and echoed in the distance like the sound of God's great thunder. The earth resounded with this incessant peal, which forthwith drew the sleepers from their downy couches, and preparations were made by all to attend the spot from whence this new disturber came. All was in confusion, and eager like the most of persons to "see the sights," I also, determined not to be alone in this great patriotic movement. Therefore, breakfast was taken, and every thing being fixed, I repaired with some friends to the scenes of action, which were truly enchanting.—An inferior description will not be amiss.

When I arrived at Squire Thomas K. Holland's, I was much astonished to see the crowd, from the vastness of numbers. They all seemed to realize fully the motives of the cause and intention of each other. Groups were to be seen in every direction, animated to no small degree, by the reflection, that one of Scott's ablest sons would address them.—They continued to enjoy conversation with their friends, until the cannon announced the approach of Mr. Johnson, upon his arrival, his friends congregated about, to wish him good morning. And whilst this lasted our friends, Messrs. George Toppas, Tyson Bell and Zeph Morris of Georgetown, who assisted by Mr. John Harvey, a noble hero of Scotland, the land which has produced warriors, statesmen, heroes, poets and patriots, were pouring forth a sound of glory from the old brass cannon, which sent a thrill of delight to every heart, save a few of those K. N. "critters," who timidly issued from the confine of Eagle's recesses. Finally this ceased, and the procession of dinner was heard; when a general move was made for the sumptuously covered table, which ever awaits in the hospitable halls of Eagle, on occasion of this kind. Here every one acquiesced themselves with honor, and thanks to God, that such a man as their host lives, to grant such blessings. May he live as long as Democratic principles, which can never die, save at the period,

"When wrasse in flames, the realms of ether glow,  
And Heaven's last thunder shakes the world below,  
When truth unmasked, shall o'er the ruin smile,  
And light her torch at Nature's funeral pyre."

Some time after this feast, the assembly participated in recreation, until the announcement of Mr. Johnson's intention, by Mr. Robert Suell, who cries to live, and still never sheds a tear. How strange! but still it is true; every person immediately gathered towards the speaker; when silence ensued he arose, and dwelt with candor upon the great questions of the day. He showed how unfair the Know Nothing party had acted, and that their principles were ungenerous towards all mankind. That it was nothing but self gain they were seeking, and not the love and glory of our country, which they shamefully proclaim in the sight of God, and under the canopy of his home in Heaven. Why have they kept their motives locked up in the dark corners of

earth, in caverns where the orb of day has never cast one beam of light, and the places where the Moon has never shone? Why have they had these places to meet in, if their principles were correct, if their intentions were good? Why have they groped around in such silence, if their views were for the benefit of all? Why have they not met as all other republicans have before, and that in public where their attractions might be made known? Why have they not acted thus, if their love of country was honest? Why have they prowled around as assassins, if their aim was based upon the perpetuation of this union? What do they think, to change the whole world by their secrecy! Do they think for a moment, that the people have lost their minds, and that they are to be their Executors? Do they presume to dictate for all, because their notions are preposterous, and dangerously fatal to our beloved land? Never can they have this prerogative.

He explained the various movements of the Abolition party in the North, and that their object was the repeal of all the Fugitive Slave Laws. That they cared nothing as a mass for the perpetuity of our institutions, or the country in general. That their hope was to seize your slave property, take them from your possession, and that too, without compensation. Will you believe a gentleman like Mr. Johnson, one whose every interest is like that of yours; or will you abandon the Democratic party, which is now the only truly grand and patriotic one in existence, and join such a gang? If so you can accomplish that, which Benedict Arnold attempted to effect, sell your country, the greatest beneath the sun, to another power, equally as tyrannical as the one thrown off, by the great and illustrious heroes of '76. I wish I had his speech committed to memory, for it was one of the most lofty emanations from his mind, and would be read with pleasing interest, even by those who there dared not oppose it. Throughout, his bursts of eloquence elicited loud applause, and the attention given him, was of the most marked character.

One hour and three quarters past away, when he drew to a close, and shouts of satisfaction rent the air, of 'go on, go on,' when he continued in a strain of pathos and sublimity, that would have won new laurels for stars sunk to rest.

The day's proceedings were truly entertaining, and the pressure of the heat was never thought of, because the whole affair, was illumined by the bright smiles of ladies, and the soothing sounds of their sweet voices.

The speech was concluded, and after many congratulations, the speaker bid farewell amid a shout of joy, and the roar of the cannon, which made the little fish leap in the silvery bosom of Big Eagle, which meanders down to the larger stream, to give the glorious news, that the midnight party are no more.

Respectfully, and truly yours,  
IRELAND.

### Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

Compound Fluid Extract

BUCHU,

For diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Secret

diseases; Stricture, Weakness, and all diseases of

the Sexual Organs, whether in Male or Female,

and whatever cause they may have originated,

and no matter how long standing.

If you have contracted the terrible disease which, when once seated in the system, will surely go down from one generation to another, undermining the constitution and sapping the very vital fluids of life, do not trust yourself in the hands of Quacks, who start up every day in a city like this, and fill the papers with glowing falsehoods, too well calculated to deceive the young, and those not acquainted with their tricks. You cannot be too careful in the selection of a remedy in these cases.

The Fluid Extract Buchu has been pronounced by eminent physicians the greatest remedy ever known. It is a medicine, perfectly pleasant in its taste, and very innocent in its action, and yet so thorough in its annihilation every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of this dreadful disease and, unlike other remedies, does not dry up the disease in the blood.

Constitutional Debility, brought on by self abuse, a most terrible disease, which has brought thousands of the human race to untimely graves, thus blinding the brilliant hopes of parents, and blighting in the bud the glorious ambition of many a noble youth, can be cured by this Infallible Remedy. And as a medicine which must benefit every body, from the simply delicate to the confirmed invalid, no equals to be found acting both as a cure and preventive.

June 7, 1855-15-by.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT

SARSAPARILLA,

For Purifying the Blood, removing all disease arising

from excess of Mercury, and every kind of inveterate

disease in life, chronic constitutional disease, arising

from an impure state of the blood, and the only

reliable and effectual remedy for the cure of

Scurvy, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Eruptions

of the Throat and Lungs, Pains and Swellings of

the Bones, Tetters, Pimples on the Face, and all

Scaly Eruptions of the Skin.

This article is now prescribed by some of the most distinguished physicians in the country, and has proved more efficient in practice than any preparation of Sarsaparilla yet offered to the public. Several cases of secondary Syphilis, Mercurial and Scrofulous diseases have entirely recovered in the incubation wards of our Public Institutions which had for many years resisted every mode of treatment that could be devised. These cases furnish striking examples of the salutary effects of this medicine in arresting some of the most inveterate diseases, after the glands were destroyed, and the bones already affected.

Notice.—Lectures from responsible Physicians and Professors of several Medical Colleges, and certificates of cures from patients will be found accompanying both Preparations.

Prices, Fluid Extract of Buchu, \$1 per bottle, or 4

bottles for \$3. Sarsaparilla, " " " "

equal in strength to one gallon of Syrup of Sarsaparilla.

Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD,

Chemist, 255 Chestnut Street, near the Girard

Hotel, Philadelphia.

To be had of T. S. BARKLEY & CO., Georgetown, Ky.

And of Druggists and Dealers every where.

Immediate attention. June 7, 1855.

2 A. A. A. kept constantly on hand and sold at the office.



# THE HERALD.

INDEPENDENT—NOT NEUTRAL;  
No Credit but Trade No Party but Market.  
HENRY R. FRENCH, EDITOR.  
GEORGETOWN (SCOTT CO.) KY.  
THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1855.

W. Lowery, Newtown, paid to No 12, vol 12, 1.75  
Dr. F. Johnson, Farley Plat county, paid to No 1, vol 12, 1.50  
Garland Johnson, county, paid to No 1, vol 12, 1.50  
J. D. Nelson, St. Ground, paid to No 10, vol 12, 2.00  
Garrett Fitzgibbons, town, paid to No 23, vol 12, 1.75  
Squire Sim. Griffie, Griffie's P. O., paid to No 52, vol 12, 10.00

We are authorized to announce Hiram Wood a candidate for a seat in the lower branch of the next General Assembly of Kentucky.

May 3, 1855-11-16.  
We are authorized to announce Thomas S. Page a candidate for the office of Auditor of the State at the ensuing election in August.

March 15, 1855-3-16.

**A Swindle.**  
We caution the press of Kentucky to beware of a couple of scoundrels who are traveling through our state, swindling printers out of their just dues. Our neighbors of the Journal are unfortunately in the same category with our self, and have suffered in the same manner. For the sake of justice we hope they will endorse, if not copy, our article, and thus put the press and the public on their guard against the rascality of Drs. W. L. and W. SIMMONS, and their associates, who by plausible pretences, have succeeded in swindling us out of our advertising fees; and will probably play the same game on our contemporaries of the Kentucky press.

## County Court Day.

This was one of the busiest days of the season; in addition to a large amount of business transacted in the morning, in the afternoon we had three speeches, from Messrs. Trabue, Forsythe and Garfield; owing to the crowded state of the Court House and the offensive state of the atmosphere, we heard but little of any of the speeches. We hear the speeches of Messrs. Trabue and Garfield very highly spoken of; especially that of the latter gentleman. The "big gun" did not make a very effective report, and was completely spiked by Messrs. Trabue and Garfield—the former putting in the spike and the latter driving it home. Indeed, the worthy Bishop did seem to feel what others thought and spoke, that on this occasion, at least, "he utterly mistook his vocation." Mr. Trabue does not appear to have any definite object in view, unless it is indirectly to aid his Know Nothing deceivers by making ardent and thorough-going Native American speeches; so far as that party is concerned, although his attacks were apparently made against it, his speech told more in its favor than even the labored efforts of its learned advocate and apostle. We draw these inferences from conversations held with gentlemen who did have the patience, which we had not, to listen to the whole of the speeches.

## The Canvass in Scott.

We have been promised by a friend fully competent for the task, a sketch of the various speeches made upon political subjects in the county during the past ten days, including the speech made by George W. Johnson, Esq., at Squire Holland's on Saturday last—which is said to have been a very able and effective effort. The sketch would have been given in this week's paper, but that it was deemed advisable, in order to include in the sketch some notice of the debate which took place at the Court House on Monday, to postpone its publication for one week. We presume that the sketch will interest readers of all parties in the county, as our able reporter had promised us.

"To extenuate naught,  
Nor set down aught in malice."

We have received the second number of Mr. Johnson's article, too late for publication in this week's paper. His first article attracted no little attention in this county as well as abroad; and we doubt not that the succeeding number will prove equally interesting to the great mass of our readers. It shall appear in our next.

In another column will be found a communication from an occasional correspondent, dated Little Eagle—where most do congregate poets, philosophers and pretty women—to say nothing of warm-hearted, hospitable and patriotic yeomanry. We commend the article in question to the attention of our readers in that vicinity.

We are pleased to learn from the Louisville Times that Col. Preston has consented to become the Anti-Know-Nothing candidate for Congress in the Louisville District.

## Negative Evidence.

The K. N. Journal's attempt to defend "Cousin Aleck," from the charge made by Mr. Trabue, that he, Dr. Marshall, had asserted, in the canvass in which they were opponents, and spoke together that he "hated Mr. Clay in his heart of hearts!" by adducing the evidence of various honorable gentlemen who were present at the time and place indicated but did not hear Dr. Marshall utter that sentence. This, too, in the face of Mr. Trabue's positive assertion that he did hear Dr. Marshall utter that offensive sentence? at the same time and place!

This rather unusual mode of defence for a citizen reminds us of the defence offered by an Irishman, (it may have been John Preston, Esq.) who had stolen a horse, and who was arraigned, tried and convicted upon the evidence of a respectable gentleman, who swore positively to the fact of having seen Pat steal the horse!

Upon hearing the verdict, Pat jumped upon his brothers, and indignantly exclaimed, "surely your Honor will not sentence me on the lone evidence of such a spalpeen as that!"

"Why," said his honor, slightly commiserating poor Pat, you have been fairly tried and convicted by a jury of your peers, on the evidence of a reliable witness who swears positively that he saw you commit the crime!"

"Och your Honor," don't belave a word of it! I'm as innocent as the babe unborn! I can prove by the evidence of a dozen gentlemen, who will swear just as positively, that they never saw me stole a horse at all! at all!"

Poor Pat, (despite of his shrewd defence,) was sentenced to banishment from the walks of public life—which fate most probably awaits poor "cousin Aleck!" at the "idea of August," the negative evidence of K. N. gentlemen to the contrary notwithstanding. He is certainly deserving however of some relief for having so closely followed in the footsteps of his "illustrious predecessor!" and possible progenitor! This trick at least, is highly creditable to his intellectual and legal ability!

**PROSPECTIVE CORN EXPORT.**—The Baltimore American reckons that at no distant period, this country will be exporting annually, one hundred and fifty millions of bushels of Indian corn, which would bring into the United States \$100,000,000, and prove a greater source of substantial wealth to us than the gold mines of California.

Who is it who materially aid in furnishing this immense source of wealth to the country? Eh! Is it not furnished to a great extent by the K. N. denominated "D—d Foreigners?"

**DECLINE IN BREADSTUFFS AND BEEF.**—The recent bountiful rains and the prospects of abundant crops everywhere are beginning to tell upon prices. At New York, on Wednesday last, there was quite a panic in the flour market. Medium grades sold at a decline of fully two shillings per barrel.—Wheat was dull and decidedly lower.

**POOR ENIGMAS.**—It is said that just previous to the adjournment of the Massachusetts Legislature, the Hindoos abolished the arrangements which M. Vatteneire, the patriotic Frenchman, has toiled so long to establish, by which an exchange of useful publications, between States and nations, was being perfected. M. Vatteneire being "a useful foreigner," the Hindoos of Massachusetts do not desire to have anything more to do with one of the most commendable literary movements of the age. The Hindoos!

**THE CHORUS.**—The gratifying reports from almost every point of the compass confirm our most hopeful anticipations respecting the in-coming harvest—great almost beyond a doubt; while the number of 'broad acres' in growing corn is far beyond that of any previous year. We have more barley and oats than usual, while the root crops, such as potatoes, carrots, beets, parsnips, and so forth, including the smaller fruits, berries and garden productions—all of which are convertible into "FOOD FOR MAN"—is beyond question vastly in excess of any previous year. But, however abundant these productions may be, the foreign demand will probably enable farmers to realize good prices for every article they may have to sell, at least during the present year, if not for a long time to come.

**HIGH PRICES—SALES OF VIRGINIA WHEAT.**—We understand, says the Fredericksburg Herald, that contracts have already been made between some of our merchant millers, and produce dealers, and the farmers, for some 20,000 bushels of new wheat, at \$2 per bushel. This is truly a fine price, and, if we mistake not greatly, it will be the early bird this season that gets the worm—the earliest sellers that will realize the largest profits. Think of it, \$2 per bushel for new wheat!

Ellis Merwin, R. H. Choate and C. C. Loring, all distinguished lawyers of Boston, have given it as their opinion that the liquor law in this State is unconstitutional. This creates considerable excitement among the populace.

## Masonic Celebration!

**MOUNT VERNON LODGE, NO. 14.**  
Will celebrate the approaching Anniversary of ST. JOHN on Saturday, the 25th inst., by a PROCESSION, ORATION AND DINNER.

Orator of the Day, REV. T. J. FISHER, an invitation is hereby extended to the brethren of this and the adjoining counties and all transient and sojourning brothers, to be present and join with us in the festivities of the occasion.

By order of the COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

We have received from "Jefferson," a well written sketch of the debate which took place at the Court House on Monday; and but for some severe personalities, and the fact that the author has withheld his name, we should be pleased to publish. As it is we must respectfully decline the proffered favor.

The "Herald-Shell" Democratic State Committee of New York, at their formal meeting in that city on the 6th instant, treated the very idea of fusion with the "Softs" with silent contempt. The organization of the party is maintained in its integrity. On the 8th of September, delegates are to assemble at Syracuse, and nominate their candidates for the November election. The State offices to be filled are: Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General, Engineer, and Surveyor, a Canal Commissioner, Inspector of State Prisons, and a Judge of the Court of Appeals.

The Lafayette American says that there is a man now in prison in Massachusetts who has been confined there five years for a debt of \$25. This is a curious case, and one that is not to be met with elsewhere. If a black slave is reclaimed under the provisions of the National Compact, the Bay State is thrown into spasms. But let a white man lay five years in jail for a trifling debt, and not a pulse of the great heart of Massachusetts beats more rapidly—not a public symptom of indignation is exhibited—not a monster meeting is held—Faneuil Hall echoes not to the notes of eloquent patriots denouncing the inhumanity of such an outrageous statute! The Theodore Parkers, the Garriisons, the Wendell Phillipses, and that ilk, can find nothing in such a case to arouse the blood to mob heat. It requires a black skin to get up a fever in the halliwick of those gentlemen.

There is in late California papers an interesting item relative to the famous Colonel Sutter, the discoverer of gold in California. Considerable sympathy has been recently excited by the recital of a series of misfortunes which reduced the veteran pioneer from affluence to poverty; but he has suddenly become rich again, by the land commissioners confirming his claim to thirty-three square leagues of land—more than any man ought to own.

The Secretary of the Interior has ordered the land offices at Chicago, Dixon, Quincy, Edwardsville, and Palestine, in Illinois, to be closed, and the books and other documents to be removed to Springfield, the seat of Government of that State.

It costs but little more to journey through Europe than to tarry at the fashionable summer resorts in this country; and every departing steamer is now filled, or thronged indeed, with well-to-do people in the pursuit of pleasure under difficulties.

**THE CHORUS.**—Reports from almost every section of the Union on the state and condition of the crops are most favorable. Intelligence from every quarter gives promise of a most abundant yield. In a short time wheat, rye, and oats, will be ready for the farmer's cradle, and new flour will speedily be upon the market, to the almost total exclusion of that which is now held at such enormous prices.

Daniel Lord, one of the best lawyers in N. York, has given a written opinion that the Maine law of that state is unconstitutional.

During the past year six hundred and eighty two murders were committed in the United States, and only eighty-four of the murderers were capitally executed.

A friend at Onley, Ill., in a private letter, dated June 14th, furnishes us with the following paragraph:—

On the first Monday in June, we had an election for and against the Maine Law, and Judges were also to be elected. The Maine Law has been defeated by about 12 or 15,000 votes. Majority against the law in 78 counties heard from 10,375; 22 yet to hear from which will increase it some. Every K. N. candidate for Judge has been beaten. This county gave 267 votes for the law, and 322 against. Well done, says our correspondent, for Richland county. Give my respects to all enquiring friends.

Respectfully yours, C. A. A.

## Counterfeit Notes.

We find the following notices of counterfeit notes on the Kentucky Banks in the Louisville Times, of Thursday:

"A new and dangerous counterfeit, on the \$10s of the Northern Bank of Kentucky. May be detected by the Lady's foot touching the title of the bank in the word 'bank' between the letters."

Counterfeit \$5's on the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, with two men on horseback. The hat of the one on the left has a flat top—in the genuine it is round.

Ones on the Northern Kentucky Bank, have on the margin of the plate the word "one" repeated twentyfour times, the genuine only twenty.

ALTERED NOTES.—5's Northern Bank of Kentucky, altered from 1's; easily detected, there being no 5's of that plate. One's altered to 10's Bank of Kentucky, vignette, portrait of Clay with a group of men and women at each end, the X on the right leans to the left, the genuine plate is entirely different.

A clergyman in England is now suffering the severe penalty of twelve months' imprisonment, for marrying a couple at half-past six in the morning, when the ecclesiastical law forbids that such a ceremony shall take place before eight o'clock, A. M.

Bartlett has a baby show at his museum in New York, which is the most popular for the season. The show is very attractive. The baby is a girl, and is named "Baby."

## Vegetable Knight Errantry.

The Rose vs. the Shamrock.

Thanks to the benevolent contributions of our friends, Messrs. Evans and Shannon, who are professors of the useful and honorable art of scientific, practical gardening, we 'fare sumptuously every day,' and if not 'in town with a pocket full of rocks,' we certainly are in town with a basket full of vegetables, thanks to their generous rivalry, which, for more reasons than one, we must confess we admire hugely, despite our own objection to the ungenerous rivalry which ever and anon shakes its gory locks at us!

The principle which we have adopted as an editor, [and we have been one for a long time] is, 'never to be surprised, frightened, or angered at anything,' no matter how high its pretensions, how low its practice, how funny its exhibition or how bitter its denunciations. Long experience in the editorial life, although yet a 'charming young man,' has taught us to cultivate this philosophical principle, until we are almost able to look quietly, coolly, dispassionately, and sometimes contemptuously upon objects, whether of the biped, quadruped or vegetable kingdom, which happen to present themselves to our attention in an editorial point of view, in either of the above attitudes! But a 'change has come over the spirit of our dream,' and we almost fear that in some instances we have almost ignored our editorial principle; for we have recently been frightened at the high pretensions of certain ignoble bipeds; angered at the low attacks of certain base quadrupeds, and surprised at the exhibition of certain nutritious vegetables which have come under our observation, through the politeness of our friend Shannon—[the honorable competitor of our equally respected friend Evans,] who during the current week has furnished us with Silesian Lettuce, 4 feet in circumference; Early York Cabbage, 4 feet do; and radishes sound, wholesome, and of good flavor, the growth of which was only 3 weeks and four days, which measure around the waist the enormous number of twelve inches!

In view of what we have stated, and our anxiety to have this noble rivalry go on, we are compelled, in conclusion, to address our friend Evans in the immortal lines of the poet, slightly amended:—  
'Now gallant Anglo-Saxon, fast dig things own!  
Or Shannon, of 'green Erin,' will bear off the crown!

**BEAUTIFUL SONG.**—The following song, taken from one of our exchanges, is decidedly touching, at least should be to our subscribers. Sing it to the tune of Old Hundred, or any other that will suit. Sing it feelingly, and act in accordance with the moment's impulse:

"Oh, how happy are they  
Who the Printer do pay,  
And have squared the old year or more,  
Tongue can never express,  
The great joy of the Press,  
When delinquents have squared the old score."

Printers, all the day long,  
Labor hard for a song,  
Oh, that all their hard fate could but see;  
They work hard all the day,  
And, of course, want their pay,  
To buy sugar, bread, butter and tea."

Archdeacon Jeffereys, a missionary in the East Indies, states that "for one really converted Christian, as the fruit of missionary labor, the drinking practice of the English had made one thousand drunkards in India."

**RENNING AWAY WITH ANOTHER WOMAN'S HUSBAND.**—ENCOUNTERING THE PARAGON.—On Saturday evening the residents in the vicinity of Ninth and Morgan streets were afforded an opportunity of seeing what an infuriated wife can be capable of. A lady and gentleman, both of very respectable appearance, were observed, between eight and nine o'clock, conversing together under a tree in Morgan street, above Ninth, when another lady, who was dressed in deep mourning, came quietly upon the ground, and, seizing hold of lady number one, pummeled her most essentially. The gentleman stood aloof while this operation was being performed, and made no effort whatever to interfere.

After the feathers had flown for some time, lady number two gave the head of lady number one several hard bumps against a fence hard by, saying: "There, take that! Run away with my husband, will you! I've lost sight of this for a long time, and now I've caught you!" The lady in black then seized the arm of the gentleman and marched him off the ground. It is not in our power to state what took place after the pair reached home. The lady who had been so roughly handled made the best of her way off as soon as she was at liberty to do so.

**WARNING UP.**—The Rev. T. S. King, a Protestant Minister of Massachusetts, declared, in a recent sermon, that "in his opinion, the Catholic Church could not in a century have wrought such injury to the very vitals of our system of government as the policy of this very year is doing in the contumacious submission of the people to the methods of secrecy and extra judicial oaths, by which, in barred to Catholicism, the Protestant and Saxon principle of free public discussion, as to candidates, is insulted and stricken down."

**VEILED VIOLENCE.**—Yesterday evening, a sickly old man, with a strong stigma, resided near the corner of Shelby and Main streets, to play for some children, a couple of clubs, and to be just home from the workshop, passed along and mistook him shamelessly. He made no resistance, when they were suddenly jerked away the stick that supported his instrument, and were about to beat him with it, when a gentleman near by intervened, and, with a few words, secured their release. The man for whom they were about to beat, was a poor fellow, and was very much distressed.

## The Know Nothing National Council.

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.)

PHILADELPHIA, June 13, 1855.

Review of Tuesday's Proceedings.—What the Know Nothings should do, &c.

The address per telegraph at 10 P. M. yesterday left Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, in possession of the floor, and in the act of the delivery of a most effective speech.

He was followed by Ellis, of the District of Columbia, who submitted a proposition for peace and unity, based upon the imaginary, but not real, restoration of the Missouri line.

The debate of yesterday will have impressed your readers with the great diversity of doctrine that pervades the body politic, and of the seeming impracticability of harmonizing such discordant and ungenial elements. The whole truth in the premises is, that the thing is just perfectly impossible, and the efforts being made to accomplish it will prove simply a waste of strength and a useless war of words.

The times are eventful, and a day or two at the most must determine the fate of the order. I have observed no indications of returning nationality sufficiently potent or influential to inspire the least hope that fanaticism will abate "one jot or tittle" of its unreasonable and unjust demands. But, on the contrary, it stalks forth in the open noonday; with all the boldness and impudence of pretension which all "false pretences" are wont to assume when arrayed in the borrowed livery of honesty and truth.

## Discussion of the Slavery Question Continued.

IMPORTANT PROPOSITIONS OF KENNETH RAY NOR AND MR. SAMMONS—ELOQUENT UNIONIST SPEECHES, ETC. MORNING SESSION. PHILADELPHIA, June 13, 1855.

Mr. Jennings, of Illinois, opened the discussion in a speech of half an hour. His views were ultra abolition; and his manner, "Bombastes Furioso," and his effort, "sound and fury, signifying nothing."

He was followed by Mr. Burwell, of Virginia, who advocated the majority report, because it pledged the order to quit agitation upon the subject of slavery. It offended none by condemning their opinions, but bound the order to maintain the laws.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

The debate was continued by Mr. Williams, of Kentucky, who favored the majority report; by Mr. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, who was against both the majority and minority reports, and in favor of the restoration of the Missouri compromise by Mr. Pilcher, of Kentucky, opposed to both, and in favor of the re-affirmation of the compromise measures of 1850; by Mr. Peck, of Maine, in favor of the minority report; by Mr. McCall, of Texas, in favor of the majority report, provided Massachusetts, in her present delegation, was opposed to it, as Texas could stand on no platform whatever with them; by Mr. Booth, of Connecticut, against the majority report, and, as the matter now stood, would vote, but was willing to concede the right of the several States to their peculiar institutions, and even the "peculiar institution" itself to the District of Columbia, and was opposed to the interference of Congress to the "admission of new slave States, provided their form of government was republican, &c.; by Mr. Delshear, of New Jersey, against both the majority and minority reports, and in favor of the programme advocated by Mr. Raynor, because of its milk and water tendencies—in fact, he denied the right of the National Council to erect any platform, &c.; by Mr. Barker, of New York, in defence of the right of the National Council to erect a platform, and the necessity of the erection, &c.

The speeches were generally animated, and in the case of Booth and some others, worthy of more extended remark than my space will permit.

At 7 o'clock the Convention adjourned, to meet at 8 P. M.

THE MINORITY REPORT VOTED DOWN—ALL COMPROMISES REJECTED—THE MAJORITY REPORT SUSTAINED.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14—12:30 A. M.

An intense excitement has prevailed throughout the session. The debate having closed, the minority report on the platform was voted down by forty majority. Rayner's programme shared the same fate, as did also all the other compromise projects, and the majority report was adopted by a very decisive vote.

The final vote stood—ayes, 30; noes, 50. Thirty-three States and Territories were represented. The Convention then adjourned.

We noticed in our last that a difficulty occurred on Tuesday morning at the Phoenix Hotel in this city, between Mr. George W. Smith, and Mr. John Jackson, of Garrard, in which pistols were used by each, and the former was severely wounded. Mr. Smith, we regret to say, died on Wednesday at 1 o'clock, P. M., from the effects of the wound thus received. He was a highly respectable man, about 42 years of age, and leaves a wife and children to lament the deprivation of a kind and affectionate husband and father.

The Grand Jury of the county, now in session, have found a true bill for murder against Jackson, who was arrested immediately after the occurrence and lodged in jail.—Lex. Observer.

**AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE TWENTY-FIVE MADE.**—In his speech in the court house in this city, on Wednesday night, Dr. Marshall stated, more than once, in mentioning the know nothing order, no man was required to give up any of his former opinions. He said that he had not done so, and that no man was required to do so. This is exactly what we have said and need for all along—we were sure that such was the fact.

We do not need the readers that under this rule, the most temperate man in the North may enter the next campaign and still hold on to his opinions. And what we declared to be true, is

now confirmed by the explicit declaration of the Doctor himself. We are aware, however, that the Doctor did not, at the moment, see the full force of his admission, nor the application that could be made of it. He was, at the time, trying to show that a perfectly fair and excellent thing this know nothingism is, and was trying to recommend it to the favor of the crowd; and he was also trying to show that he had not changed his position. He did not see, at the moment, that his admission led to the abolition of all his heresies and all his fanatical notions. The thing was evidently done, but it was the less valuable in this account. Just before him crossing his own track continually.—(Lex. Statesman.)

Some wise person advises: When you buy or sell, let or hire, make a clear bargain and never trust to "We shan't disagree about it."

## Markets.

Louisville Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 19, 1855.  
Groceries.—Dull, prices unchanged. Sale of 65 bags Rio coffee at 10 1/2; 11 1/2; 5 bbls powdered sugar at 9 1/2; 25 bbls low fair and prime New Orleans sugar at 6 1/2, 6 3/4; 7 cals of molasses at 25c.  
Clothing.—Small sales of rice at 8c.  
Cheese.—Sales of 500 lbs W. R. do at 9 1/2c.  
Provisions.—No sales reported.  
Whisky.—Small sales of raw at 31c.  
Corn.—A sale of 500 bushels mixed shelled do at 75c; sale of 200 sacks white and yellow do, to a dealer, at 70c; 75c.  
Oats.—No transactions worthy of notice; nominal at 45, 50, and 55c.  
Flour.—Sales of 40 bbls extra superfine do at \$8; 50 do city mill extra at \$9 75.  
Wheat.—Declined to \$1 80.  
Bagging.—Sale of 200 pcs fair do at 13 1/2c; 150 bbls do at 13 1/2c.  
Ropes.—Sales of 100 coils do at 7c.  
Jeans and Linseys.—A sale of 75 bales do at 30c 40c.  
Candles.—Sale of 50 bbls pressed tallow candles at 14c; 200 bbls star do at 25c.  
Hides.—Sales of 100 country dry do at 12c.  
Hay.—But few bales in the market. Quotations are nominal. Last sales at \$21 22 1/2 ton.

## Louisville Cattle Market.

LOUISVILLE, June 19, 1855.  
Sales at Newman's of 50 head beef cattle at 6 to 8 1/2c net; thin stock cattle at 6c; first quality extra corn fed at 8 to 8 1/2c; rough cattle at 5 to 7c gross; 89 head over including yearlings.  
From this statement it will be seen that prices are coming down with considerable rapidity. The supply is fully equal to the demand, which is comparatively light.  
In which cases there is little doing, some 15 head were sold at Newman's with calves. Common 20 head, fair 28, extra choice 35. Market left bare with light demand.  
Hogs.—At Newman's, sales of 423 at from 4 1/2 to 5c; 400 fed at 4 1/2c, and extra corn fed at 5c. One lot averaged 260 lbs gross. Receipts from Indiana and Kentucky, in the neighborhood of Carrollton and Milton; none over.  
Lamb.—Sales of only 100 head, prices from 75c for small, and 1 1/2 for good size, 2 a 2 1/2 for extra choice. Market bare, with the exception of 50 in pasture near the city.  
Sheep.—Sales of 75 head common for 80c—only a fraction over 1 1/2 head; sales of 200 good extra choice at 1 1/2 to 2 1/2; 200 head left over in market, feeding near the city.  
The quality of the live-stock brought in during the past week is not of the best. The choicest in market is but fair at the most, the best lots having been bought up for shipment to the East. Since the fall in prices throughout the Eastern cities, it is supposed the shipments for consumption in this market will grow better in quality and prices will fall somewhat lower when a supply of grass-fed cattle comes in.

At our cattle market to-day 675 head of beef cattle were offered, 75 of which were driven Eastward, and 520 sold at prices ranging from 6 to 10 1/2c net. The cattle generally being of good quality. Hogs were brisk at 7 1/2 to 8 1/2c.

CINCINNATI, June 15—P. M.  
Flour is quiet and dull at \$9 30/39 40. Whisky 30 1/2c. Sales of 1,100 bushels corn at 75c. Oats dull at 44 1/2c. Sales 300 bbls mess pork at \$14. Molasses 54c. Sales of 100 bags common coffee at 10 1/2c.

**DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.**—These great scourges of our people cannot be too well understood, or the means of alleviating or curing them too highly appreciated. The person who discovers any means of cure or alleviation, confers a benefit upon his fellow-men, and is deserving of honor. This desirable consummation has been achieved, and not only may dyspepsia be cured, but it may be prevented, by the use of "Holland's German Bitters," prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, which medicine is spoken of in terms of the highest commendation by thousands who have tested its efficacy. It is perfectly innocuous in its nature, and possesses the valuable property of improving the health of the robust as well as restoring the health of the sick. See advertisement. June 14, 1855-16-21.

**OLD SORES, ULCERS, and all eruptions** and diseases arising from all impure or depraved state of the blood. See the extraordinary cure of Wm. O. Harwood, a highly respectable citizen of Richmond, Va., by Carter's Spanish Mixture. He had ulcers and sores of the most painful description, and finally got so bad, he was unable to walk, and was in great distress. A few bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, the great blood purifier, cured him as it has cured hundreds of others who have suffered with humors, bad effects of mercury, and pains and ulcers of the bones and joints. See advertisement. June 14, 1855-16-22.

## Marriages.

On Monday last, the 11th inst., by Dr. L. L. Pinkerton, Mr. AUGUSTUS PAYNE, of Scott county, to Miss NANCY HAGGINS, daughter of Samuel Haggins, Esq., of Fayette county.

## LAND

## Warrants Wanted.

THE highest market price will be paid for Land Warrants by the subscribers. Persons holding a distance who may forward their Warrants by mail addressed to us, will receive the money for them promptly by return mail.  
D. A. SAYRE & CO., Lexington, Ky.  
June 21, 1855-17-21-20.  
The Georgetown Herald copy to amount of \$1 50, and charge this office.

## Beware of Fraud!

THE public are hereby notified not to trade for a note for \$1,100 00, now unlawfully in the possession of Wm. F. Bates, due March, 1850, and drawn by T. K. Holland and Wm. E. Robinson, in favor of the undersigned. Said note is endorsed by the advertiser, but its payment has been stopped. All persons are hereby notified not to trade for said note on any pretence, as it was obtained of me by fraud; if not, had value received.  
J. M. GODMAN.  
June 7, 1855-15-18.

**EVERYBODY IS FAMILIAR WITH** the famous "Price & Co." Melodians, and how this establishment has in every city and village throughout the country. They recommend themselves. A sure supply constantly on hand and for sale wholesale or retail by  
W. F. COLBURN  
Piano and Melodion Depot,  
80 West Fourth St.  
May 31, 1855-14-15.

## FUR SALE.

**At a Bargain for Cash.**  
A FOUR year Scholarship in the Georgetown College, to be sold in the West, for \$100,000. The reason for this sale is that it is now in the hands of the present time. It is a rare opportunity. The cost was \$100,000.  
J. M. GODMAN.  
Georgetown, Ky.



### Advantages of Underdraining.

Waring, in his "Elements of Agriculture," states that the advantages of underdraining are many and important, and enumerates the following:

1. It entirely prevents drought.
2. It furnishes an increased supply of atmospheric fertilizers.
3. It warms the lower portions of the soil.
4. It hastens the decomposition of roots and other organic matter.
5. It accelerates the disintegration of the mineral matters in the soil.
6. It causes a more even distribution of nutritious matters among those parts of soil traversed by roots.
7. It improves the mechanical texture of the soil.

2. It causes the poisonous excrementitious matter plants to be carried out of the reach of their roots.

9. It prevents gasses from running out.
10. It enables us to deepen the surface soil, by removing excess of water.
11. It renders soil earlier in the spring.
12. It prevents the throwing out of grain in winter.

13. It allows us to work sooner after rains.

14. It keeps off the effects of cold weather longer in the fall.

15. It prevents the formation of acetic and other organic acids, which induce the growth of sorrel and similar weeds.

16. It hastens the decay of vegetable matter, and the ginner comminution of the earthy parts of the soil.

17. It prevents, in great measure, the evaporation of water, and the consequent abstraction of heat from the soil.

18. It admits fresh quantities of water from rains, etc., which are always more or less imbued with fertilizing gasses of the atmosphere to be deposited among the absorbent parts of soil, and given up the necessities of plants.

19. It prevents the formation of so hard a crust on the surface of the soil as is customary on heavy lands.

### BARNUM'S BARY SHOW.—The New

York papers of the 6th are full of the details of the disgusting and ridiculous exhibition. The following from the New York Times, gives an idea of the performance:

#### THE LITTLE FATTIES.

There was one child, Miss Helen Elkhart, from Easton, Pa., four years and three months old, and weighing seventy-five pounds, who attracted very general attention. Mrs. H., from Bridgeport, was there, with her neighbor, Mrs. A., and this child fairly astonished them.

Mrs. H.—I don't believe it's a real child, do you?

Mrs. A.—I never saw the beat on't. Jule Perkins ain't a circumstance.

Mrs. H.—I tell you it ain't a real natural young 'un. Mister Barnum's been humbuggin' agin, but he can't humbug me. I know better; and I know it ain't no such thing. I hain't forgot about the mermaid yet.

Mrs. A.—It's real queer, ain't it?

Here other eager spectators crowded in, and the ladies from Bridgeport were crowded out. Being tightly squeezed, the remainder of the sentence was but an unintelligible burst of air.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary obesity of this child, her grandfather declares she enjoys most excellent health. A child named Edward Walter Baker, from Jersey, and weighing 50 pounds, elicited very general remark.

A middle-aged lady, dressed in mourning, and wearing heavy gold spectacles, was as skeptical on this child's reality as were the two ladies from Bridgeport on that of the other fatty. She said it didn't look right—and as she spoke, she turned to one who might have been her niece. The latter nodded agreement.

The lady in heavy gold spectacles, thus sustained in her suspicions, asked if she might not just feel the child. Assent was given, and she pinched him until he squealed naturally enough to satisfy doubters generally—but it was not until after an examination of the place pinched, that the old lady expressed confidence in its reality. She said she knew it was a genuine baby, because the place where she pinched it looked just the same as little Patty, when she'd been spanked.

There were several other children whose only claim to particular notice was their extreme fatness. They had no features—nothing but fat. It is supposed they had eyes and noses, but they were not to be seen. Their noses can be of no possible use to them at present, and all their eyes can do as now surrounded, is to look after the fat.

A ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—A wedding took place in Bristol, England, a few weeks since, under somewhat romantic circumstances, realizing the old adage "truth is stranger than fiction."

It appears that a sister of Mrs. N., who resides at Montpelier, some two or three years since married a merchant, and emigrated to California soon afterwards, with a view of bettering their fortunes, taking with her the likeness of an unmarried sister. The picture happened to be hung in a very conspicuous part of the house in California, and attracted the attention of a rich resident of that district, who happened to pay a visit to the house. He was enraptured with the image of the fair unknown, and exclaimed, "By Jove, I'll marry that girl if she is to be found in the world."

He was told where she resided, and he posted to her a note inclosing a present of forty pounds sterling, and a few days since a knock was heard at the door, and on the young lady going to open it, a good looking, bronze-colored gentleman rushed into the house and gave a chaste salute, exclaiming that he had come

from the other end of the world to find her, at the same time pulling out the likeness which first led him to seek his attraction. Of course they were married, and are to "live long and die happy," as usual.

### Receipt for Matrimonial Happiness.

Preserve the privacy of your house, marriage state, and heart, from father, mother, sister, brother, and all the world. You two, with God's help, build your own quiet world; every third or fourth one whom you draw into it with you will form a party, and stand between you two. That should never, never be. Promise this to each other. Renew the vow at each temptation. Your souls will grow, as it were, together, and at last they will become as one. Ah, if many a young pair had, on their wedding day, known this secret, how many marriages were happier than—alas!—they are.

Iowa.—A friend who has just returned from a lengthy journey through seventeen counties in the interior of Iowa, describes the emigration to that State as beyond precedent. They are making claims 250 miles west of the Mississippi, are opening roads, building mills, fencing farms, and making the country resound with their industry through the extreme length of the State.

Chicago Tribune.

### CONFECTIONARY!

### AND

### FRUIT STORE.

J. KRAUS would inform the citizens of Scott County that he has on hand a large supply of Confections and Tropical Fruits, and that he has recently fitted up in elegant style his

### ICE-CREAM SALOON.

at his stand on Main Street, where he would be pleased to wait upon all those who may favor him with a call. All orders for Confections for

WEDDINGS AND PARTIES will receive his personal attention. A liberal patronage is solicited.

May 24, 1855-14-3m.

### BOOK BINDERY.

Corner Main and Upper Sts.

LEXINGTON, KY.

### OVER F. YEISER'S JEWELRY STORE.

### Z. GIBBONS, & CO.

ARE prepared to do all kinds of BINDING, RULING, BLANK WORK, &c., and solicit a share of the patronage of Georgetown and vicinity. WORK sent from a DISTANCE promptly attended to. Orders may be left with B. G. Gibbons, at the Georgetown Hotel.

May 31, 1855-14-2m.

### TAKE NOTICE

### SAVE COSTS.

THE undersigned being about to leave here would notify all those who are indebted to him that his accounts have been placed in the hands of Mr. J. M. Withers, to be collected by law or otherwise. I have debts to pay here, for which I need the amount now due me; therefore no indulgence can be allowed any, and those who are owing me had better promptly settle with Mr. Withers if they would save cost.

J. V. ROLAND.

June 5-15-4t.

### WHAT DOES ALL

### That Crowd Mean?

Going into Sam Keene's after Flour and Meal and Potatoes and Pumpkinseed & Sugar and Coffee.

HE MUST BE SELLING OFF AT

NO. 100. You see he keeps a great

many Articles the other

Merchants do not, &

I am told he is

"HARD RUN"

on account

of the times and has

to sell cheap to get

Cash to pay

his Debts.

DON'T HE TRADE FOR

BACON?

Yes Sir—Wants a lot badly

now, and anything else in

the way of Marketing

you got to sell.

April 12, 1855-7-1t.

### "THAT CROWD"

WHO buy cheap, good, white meal, are

advised that 300 bushels have just been

received at the Provision Depot of

S. Y. KEENE.

May 8, 1855-11-1t.

### GEORGETOWN & HOPKINS' DEPOT.

### REGULAR LINE.

ON and after the 1st of May, I

will run my stage to connect with

the trains as follows:

Leave Georgetown at 4 1/2 a. m.; return at 11 1/2

a. m.

Leave Georgetown at 1 1/2 p. m.; return at 8

p. m.

OFFICE—GEORGETOWN HOTEL.

R. S. HOPKINS.

May 17, 1855-12-5m.

### THERE PROBABLY WAS NEVER A BET-

TER assortment of Piano Fortes in this

city than can now be found at 50 WEST FOURTH STREET;

Chickering's, Woodward & Loeb's, Brown &

Allen's, T. Gilbert's, with Rollin attachment, H.

Worcester's and the Western Manufacturing Co.'s

Pianos, are among the best to be found in this

country. Most of these instruments combine ex-

### \$300,000

### IN GIFTS FOR THE PEOPLE!

### CAPITAL CITY ART-UNION,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

### BURNELL & CO'S SECOND GREAT GIFT

### DISTRIBUTION.

The proprietors take great pleasure in announcing to the citizens of the Union, that in consequence of the great satisfaction manifested by the ticket holders of their great Distribution, and the many thousand solicitations from all parts of the country, in relation to whether they intend getting up another Distribution of Gifts for the people, they have, after an immense outlay, been enabled to offer to their thousands of patrons the following valuable, magnificent and unprecedented BRILLIANT SCHEME, to be distributed as soon as the 300,000 Beautiful Engravings of the Capitol, or Ohio are distributed among their Patrons. The price of the Engravings is but One Dollar, and as a parlor ornament it cannot be surpassed.

Read attentively the following list of beautiful and costly Gifts, which will be satisfactorily distributed by a committee of ten, selected one from each State where the largest number of subscribers are obtained:

- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| 1 Farm in the State of Indiana                            | \$10,000 |
| 1 do do do do   | 8,000    |
| 1 do do do do   | 6,000    |
| 1 Farm-story Brick Dwelling and lot, in Columbus, Ohio    | 6,500    |
| 1 do do do do   | 6,500    |
| 1 Beautiful residence in the town of Mount Vernon         | 5,500    |
| 1 Two-story Brick Building in Chillicothe                 | 5,500    |
| 1 Brick Cottage and Lot in Columbus                       | 5,000    |
| 1 do do do do   | 5,000    |
| 1 Frame do do do  | 2,500    |
| 1 Handsome Country Residence in Segoy, Perry county, Ohio | 1,500    |
| 4 Splendid Building Lots in Columbus, &c.                 | \$3,000  |
| 10 do do do do at \$1,500                                 | 15,000   |
| 4 do do do do in Cleveland                                | 6,100    |
| 1 Grand Action Piano, (Chickering's)                      | 1,200    |
| 1 do do do do do do do do                                 | 1,000    |
| 5 Gold Watches, at \$200 each                             | 2,500    |
| 10 Rose Wood Pianos, at \$50                              | 5,000    |
| 10 do do do do at 400                                     | 4,000    |
| 10 do do do do at 300                                     | 3,000    |
| 50 Gold Watches, at \$150                                 | 7,500    |
| 100 do do do do at 75                                     | 7,500    |
| 100 do do do do at 40                                     | 4,000    |
| 200 Silver do do do at 20                                 | 6,000    |
| 500 do do do do at 15                                     | 7,500    |
| 1000 Ladies' Gold Brooch Pins at \$4                      | 4,000    |
| 200 do do do do do do do do                               | 5,000    |
| 500 do do do do do do do do                               | 10,000   |
| 5000 Gold Pens, at \$3                                    | 15,000   |
| 10000 do do do do do do do do                             | 20,000   |
| 20000 do do do do do do do do                             | 20,000   |
| 10000 do do do do do do do do                             | 10,000   |

Every purchaser of the splendid large Lithographic Engraving, will receive a Certificate of Membership, entitling them to a share in the above list of valuable and costly Gifts for the People. The Engravings can be sent by mail (without being damaged), to any part of the country.

Persons wishing to act as Agents for us will please send a recommendation signed by the Postmaster or some other influential and well-known person in the place where they reside.

To those persons who have been acting as Agents for us in our former Distribution, this is not required.

All orders with the money inclosed, free of postage, will meet with prompt attention.

In order to prevent mistakes, Agents and others transmitting money to us, please enclose, in the presence of the Postmaster, and the amount entered on the way-bill.

We pre-pay all our letters, circulars, &c., to our Agents and Correspondents, and expect them to do the same with us.

Agents wanted in every town, whom we will furnish with posters, circulars, schedules, instructions, &c., on application at our office, or by mail, post paid. For further particulars, see descriptive bills, &c., or inquire at office, No. 2 Walnut Street, Town street, Columbus, Ohio.

BURNELL & CO., Proprietors.

April 9, 1854-7-3m.

### LANDRETH'S

### WARRANTED

### CARDEN SEEDS.

A FINE supply just received direct from Landreth.

March 1, 1855-1-1t.

### NEW IMPORTATIONS!

### OF

### Spring and Summer Clothing.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Georgetown and Scott County, that he is now in the receipt, at his old stand opposite the House, of choice supply of fashionable and cheap

FOR MEN AND BOYS. ALSO

HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash, or to punctual customers on short time. Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

I. HECHT.

April 5, 1855-6-4t.

### SPRING

### GOODS ARRIVING.

WE have commenced receiving our Spring Goods and by the last of the week our assortment will be found to embrace almost every thing desirable in the eating line. Among these now received are

A few Hinds strictly prime Sugar;

8 bbls crushed and granulated Sugar;

4 bbls loaf and pulverized Sugar;

three clarified Sugar;

1 tierce new Rice;

15 bags Eastern Java Coffee;

15 bags Eastern Rio Coffee;

2 bags Eastern Laguira Coffee;

5 boxes Bakers Real Cocoa Chocolate;

2 half chests G. P. and Imperial Tea;

Golden Syrup, Sugar House and plantation Molasses;

Western Reserve and Eng. Dairy Cheese;

Salmon, Mackerel and White Fish;

Fine Tobacco, and Cigars of all grades;

Cedar Tubs, Buckets, Churns and Cans.

All of which we will sell at the very lowest rates for cash, or on short time, or for produce.

A. & D. E. HARCOURT.

Corner Main and Main Cross streets.

March 1, 1855-1-1t.

### OHIO SCALE WORKS.

### RIGDON RYLAND & CO.

NO. 6 COLUMBIA STREET, BE-

TWEEN MAIN AND WALNUT.

### CINCINNATI, OHIO.

WE ARE NOW MANU-

facturing Rail Road Depot,

Hay, Stock or Floor and Plat-

form

of all sizes, also Druggist and

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